COMMINICATIONS.

For the Ledger. The Free-School System of So. Ca.

NUMBER 1.

The subject of Free Schools has engaged the attention of the people of our State for several years past. The necessity for such

an institution has been universally acknowledged; and many fruitless efforts have been made to render it more acceptable and useful. So strong has this necessity been felt. that the present system continues still to exist, and to receive the support of the State: when, at the same time, it is generally admitted to be deficient, and radically so.

It is not surprising that the State has beer

so tenacious of an institution, which is admitted on all hands to be defective, when its purposes are fully contemplated, and its its fluences individually, socially and politically, duly considered. Individually and socially considered, however, it effects man in his individual and social character. But it is in a political point of view, that it justly becomes paramount importance.

Education is the life blood of democratic rule. It invigorates and strengthens the body politic, and gives to it vitality. It is one of the main pillars of Republicanism, and worthy to receive the fostering care of State. It is the duty of the State to provide for the education of the people, as much so as for any other purpose as much so as to provide for the judiciary, or any other department of the government; and that State is blind to her true interest, which does not make a suitable provision for its encouragement and support. To talk of a people governing themselves without the requisite knowledge which education alone can give, is absurd. You might as well expect to mount a wild horse without reins and look

Much might be said upon the kind of edbut in passing on to the main subject, a sin- er authentic sources, is false! gle remark will be made in this connection, and that is, that every true plan of Education intelligent man without these principles is

lina, although it has not fulfilled its high pur- on to speak of the merits of Franklin, poses, although it has failed to meet the ex- single individual," who obtained this assis without it. To that extent, then, the Free point in question. School system has done good, and is of it-

system defective? and what is the remedy? must differ from you. That you may have

and its practical operation.

intended to embrace a plan of Free Schools ful about producing the proof. Every man under the management of Boards of Commis- has his enemies no manner how spotless and

Commissioners to lay off each Parish and charges have been made and circulated District into School divisions, to employ by the emisaries of Austria, with the base teachers, supervise the schools and to give design of ruining him in the estimation certificates or checks upon the Treasury in our countrymen; but in every instance these favor of the teachers. At these schools all foul aspersions have been successfully refuchildren were allowed to enter and to be ted. instructed. But in consequence of the in- "But again. Because Mr. A or Mr. B sufficiency of the fund-the extent of the loans me his horse to go to Camden, must I District, and other considerations, the com- loan my horse to every one who wishes it? misioners were authorized to assist schools. to draw the analogy. Because France ex-And this plan has been pursued by most of tended assistance to us, is that even a moral the Districts in the State. Such has been obligation upon us that we must extend it the plan pursued in the District of Lancas- to Hungary also?" ter with which the writer is informed. A I could have but a poor opinion of the statement of which is here given. There man who would beg the loan of a horse or are five commissioners appointed for the anything else, unless he felt that under sim-District by the Legislature. They meet quar- ilar circumstances, he would be willing to terly at the Court House to transact business. grant the same favor. Again; I consider The District is divided into five School di- that a man is morally bound to assist his visions, and each division assigned to a com- neighbor in distress, and can't concieve why missioner, and it is his duty, to take charge the same rule will not apply to nations. Of of the schools in his division, and to super- course, in either case, when actuated by movise the same, and to make himself acquain- tives of policy all moral obligations would ted with the circumstances of the beneficia- be disregarded. ry applicants.

The necessity for schools originates them and the patrons contract with the teachers. All indigent children in the neighborhood, who are sent are taken into the school and the teacher, if he desires aid from the Free chool Fund, reports his school together with the names of such children and their parents has grown to be a man, and can now act for to the board. The board then takes the school under its supervision and appoints look with an approving smile upon his giant trustees together with the commissioner of offspring to see him engaged in the cause of that particular division in which the school Liberty and Republicanism. exists, to superintend the same. The accounts for the indigent scholars embracing that "this great and glorious Republic must only the actual time the children have gone to sweep her treasury to aid 'suffering humanschool, sworn to by the teacher, and certified ity." So indignant do you appear that you by the trustees as to the pecuniary ability of transcend the bounds of reason, and declare such children, are presented to the board on that "there is no suffering humanity, it is the fourth Monday in October, which is the to pamper the pride and feed the ambition end of the Free School year; and at this of a crushed bigot." You would have us time all the accounts of the several schools suppose that the people of Hungary are hapare considered, and passed upon. The num- py and contented under the yoke of these acber and names of all the indigent children in cursed despots, and because Kossuth has the District, who have gone to school during lost his all in the cause of his country, he is the year are in this way reported to the a "crushed bigot." That he is endowed with board, and the commissioners proceed to pass every talent and virtue, and that he is patriot-. upon the accounts, and to divide the fund ism personified, we have the most ample among them-allowing payment for the proofs; and the civilized world can bear witmost indigent; first for orphans and the children of poor widows; and then for the next | been inflicted upon his countrymen, and the most necessitous and so on, until all the miserable condition to which they are now claims are settled, or the funds exhausted. reduced; yet the Editor of the Lancaster The teachers are examined by the board, as to their qualification to teach before they are suffering humanity! allowed payment. A return, annually, is furnished to the Legislature by the commissioners, and the settlement of the accounts on the fourth Monday in October forms the beste of that raturn.

distribution is the great defect of the pres-

and radically defective, we cannot reasona-State Policy, will be sufficient to cure the evils. When this is done, we may expect the system to give satisfaction and not before.

It is too much to say that the present node of distribution of the Free School fund is contrary to the principles of Justice. Equality and wise State policy, when it has been made and continued by the Legislature of the State? It may be-and to say it is, may be deemed presumptious, but we will examine the matter. The subject, however, is too extensive for a single number, we a matter of governmental concern and of will therefore defer its further consideration until next week. " McCottry."

Correspondence of the Ledger.

PLEASANT HILL, S. C.

Mr. Editor : I have just received the number of the Ledger in which you do me the honor criticise a communication of mine entitled Kossuthand Non-Intervention.' I know that the sentiments expressed in that letter are opposed to the opinions of the great mass of our southern people; and the Press, generally from motives of policy, repudiate the idea of intervention; yet at the same time, they acknowledge the justness of the cause in which Kossuth is engaged, and unite in expression of sympathy for his unfortunate country. Such however, is not the opinions expressed in for him not to pursue the instinct of his na- the Ledger. You would have us believe that Hungary does not "merit" our sympathy; consequently, all the information from ucation which the State should encourage, that quarter, gathered from history and oth-

But I will briefly notice a few points in your argument. You take some pains to should be based upon morality and virtue. show that "this country was rescued from These disarm the power of Intelligence sim- Brittish tyrranny by the exercise of virtuous ply; they are checks upon human conduct principle," and when Franklin went as amthey are ballast to human character. An | bassador to the court of France, "the justness of his cause plead his cause." These dangerous. He can and will do mischief facts, I have never doubted; but I do not see whenever he has an opportunity, and it is his that they prove that the cause of Kossuth and Hungary is not likewise just, and "ba-The Free School system of South Caro- sed upon patriotism and virtue." You go pectations of its sanguine friends; yet it tance for his country. Franklin did not cet must be admitted that it has done much upon his own responsibility, but was sent good. It has enabled many poor children to and paid by the American people; hence his learn to read and write, who would have re- being a regardless of cost," &c. But I can't mained ignorant of even these first principles, in rejeve that this has much reference to the

Alluding to Kossuth, you say, "officious, self, a sufficient reason for the appropriation. ness characterised his every movement. Of Wherein, then, is the present Free School this we have abundant proof." Here, I To understand this fully, it will be neces- statements accusing Kossuth of officiousness sary to consider the plan in its organization, and everything that is calculated to lower him in the minds of our people, is highly The Free School System, originally, was | probable; but I think it exceedingly doubtpure his character may be; and Kossuth is It was the duty of the several boards of not an exception to this rule. Repeated

Yousay that Washington cautioned us as his children" against foreign influences. Washington never conceived that in fifty years from his time, that the people whom he left in infancy, would attair, their present strength and greatness. Well might he then accost us as his "children." But the child himself; methinks the venerable sire, would

You seem to regard with horror the idea ness to the wholesale murders which have

You criticise the cou suth on his arrival, when thousands met to proclaim his welcome-if he had decline

nt intervention in his behalf-he could have Thirty-seven Thousand Dollars and this fund is distributed among the several Parishes vessel in which Kossuth was conveyed to and Districts, according to representation in this country landed in New York. The peothe House of Representatives. This mode of ple had been hourly expecting, and were prepared to give him a grand reception; and ent system. It is a defect, organic and fun- you would have him mortify the feelings of damental in its character, and which mustal- of these generous hearts, merely to be in ays operate as a difficulty in the way of Washington city a little sooner than he was improvement. To improve materially that But if this "could have achieved the object which we believe to be fundamentally wrong of his mission" it is a matter of exceeding regret that the idea never occurred to him .bly hope. Nothing short of reorganization and A very great pity, indeed, that he had disadifferent distribution of the fund made upon principles of Justice, Equality and wise the PEOPLE are the true sovereigns, and that the "President and American Congress" dare not act against the will of their cousti-

You endorse the sentiments of a "valued New York cotemporary" who says if Kossuth had adopted this course, and some other equally unimportant, "Congress would have given the people of Hungary lands to occupy and millions of money to bring them the mail between Chester and Lancaster hither." In another part of your remarks, ven seemed quite indignant at the idea of Hungary : now you lenve us to infer, that if Kossuth had done so and so, you would have ding much to the importance of Lancastar sanctioned this appropriation, for the very identical purpose.

"Oh! consistency thou art a jewel."

But this idea of transporting a whole nation across the atlantic, is particularly now. It would indeed require "millions" and half the money would seeure her independence

the Court of Vienna, and Austria would have granted the request and liberated the Hungarian people." This is still more extraordinary! Austria threatened to declare war gainst Turkey for granting an asylum to a few of the Hungarian refugees; and think you that at a word from the United States, she would consent to the liberation of the whole country? If we have such powerful influence at the Court of Austria, why not demand the independence of Hungary at

"In a few years, living under, the protection of this government and enjoying its privileges, Kossuth would become the governor of their State, and at the same time our population greatly augmented." I must acknowedge that this New York editor is "some" in the way of building castles in the air. 1 wonder he did not fancy himself a second Aladdin, and offer to perform these miracles without the assistance of "Uncle Sam."

"To sum up what we have said, we think Kossuth a dangerons man, a second Aaron Burr, and the sooner this country is rid of him the better." Well, after snmming up all, I cannot perceive that you have proven Kossuth to be "a dangerous man"; and as for him being "a second Aaron Burr." I frankly own tast I do not possess sufficient penetration to discover the slightest resemblance in any respect whatever.

Correspondence of the Ledger.

CHARLESTON, April 1, 1852. I promised in my last to take you up Caloun street, or down to the battery; I prefer the latter. See that lady sitting on the married, some four years ago a man, whom ty, but she had no idea it was only her mon. | we read we must have the proof before it ey he wanted. Well, after the marriage, by can be vn established fact. So I must not greater portion of her property, but she fulfilling her obligatory vows "loved, honored, and obeyed," whilst he considered his yow as a dead letter, now the mony was gone. repair, as he said, his fortune, but it was on- them. Will C. have the kindness to give what appears to be a branch emenating dren, industriously striving by her exertion us to borrow "Oh consistency, thou art a to support them and teach them "in the jewel." way they should go,"

She is down on the battery to get some tesh air after her daily toils.

Poor Fool! you notice that young he is. His ideas of greatness extend or decend only to himself. Once his father was cause his daddy is rich, thinks there is no young man like himself. Very fortunate ircumstance that he is rich, for if he were not, he would not have sufficient common sense to make a livelihood. This recalls to my mind a circumstance, which occured near the place I am now standing, several years ago. I was in one of my refleetive moods, and while standing here, I noticed a gentleman pass by me, observing we very intently as he passed. Afterwards he returned, and again eved me very closey-finally, he came up to me and saked if my name was not - I replied in the infirmative-and don't you know Tom J---y, said he. I was bewildered-I had not seen Tom for ten years, while we were school mates, and it at once recalled to my mind that Tom was considered the greatest blockhead in the whole school. Tom had been to Yale College, and graduated with distinction-he now occupies a high position in a neighboring State. Now look on the other side of the picture. Here is one in this city, who at school was considered the most intelligent in a class of fifty. Blessed with all that could render life happy, the future presented a bright surface, with dark or blackening cloud. Where is H. now? Vice has claimed his own, and H. whenever he can get money, is the best patron of the grog shops. This is life. ALPHA.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A FEMALE. oung woman, sixteen or seventeen years old, of great beauty, and dressed in mourning, attempted to commit suicide, at New York, on Thursday, by jumping from one of the Brooklyn ferry boats into the East river. Slie was rescued, however, before life was extinet, by one of the passengers. She refused to give her name, but certain suspecions identify her as the victim of a heartical reducer.

Lancaster Ledger.

Lancasterville, S. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1852.

A Hack between Chester and Lancaster

we introduced the subject of

at to connect Chester and Lancas-is time we intend to advocate aty of establishing a hack to run be ween the two places. Our people seem o be anxious to have the Rail Road, but prejects like these require time, and even if operations were commenced to-day-it would be a long, long time before the road would be completed; thus in the absence of the road let us set to work and come as near deriving the like benefit from some other source. We understand that one horse can only with much difficulty carry thus the necessity of the case suggests samething else. A back to run between these sweeping our treasury" for the cause of two places, would prove of great service to our citizens and would be the means of advillage, and Chesterville likewise.

If the Chester people will co-operate with us, we think there is no doubt but the Department will grant our request. The fact is, Lancaster enjoys fewer mail facilities than most other villages in the State, and the establishment of this line is loudly call-

Kossuth-Our Correspondent, C.

It seems as though we have got ourself innto warm business, having P. T. II throwing stones at us from one side, and no chance whatever, of sheltering our self under those delightful shades at Pleasant Hill. But as our whole attention is directed to our paper, we have ample time to repel these attacks, and flatter ourself we can show that C. is about as ignorant about Kossuth, intervention and one reply to his first piece, as P. T. H. is about the Homestead Law. We thing you might wish at Mr. Crockett's Belton Williams, came up for trial on Thursday morning. The high social potential on the controverse store. cention and onr reply to his first piece, as P. is uninteresting to our readers; nd our desire only to appear in a proper light, and in the manner in which our first piece clearly represented us, must be our apology for this intrusion. To enter into particul. rs, to give definitions to every word in our first article. would occupy too much space in this paper; trusting therefore that all of our readers (excepting C.) understood plainly what we said. we will only notice the most flagrant charges which C. brings against us.

C. says, "you take some pains to show that this country was rescued," &c. "These facts," he says "I never doubted; but I do not see that they prove that the cause of ual, and this fact was mentioned to show S.; J. F. Barr, Pr W. P. how others felt for the cause of American Liberty.

We might stop here, for it is clearly evibench, dressed in blick, and two little chil- dent that C. has not read our article with dren grasping hold of her dress ? How sad sufficient care. But we will be at him again and pensive she looks, and no wonder. She In speaking of the officiousness of Kossutline says it is highly probable we receive stateshe thought that loved her; she had proper. | ments, but asks where is the proof! So all Mercury about a case of burglary, or any thing else unless I have the proof! Now, we know that all we read in newspapers are but the converse. They grew nearly not facts, still, when other papers corroberate parallel until about one third of their About a year ago, he went to California, to these statements, we are bound to believe y a more decent way to leave his poor wife. us the "proof" that these foul aspersions from each and meeting in the middle. and here she is with two interesting chil- have been successfully refuted ! Allow

We intended to pass over the horse portion of this, but our friend gives us such a good opportunity to show he has not given the subject proper consideration, we will with the mustache on his lip? Poor Fool notice it. We said, that because we borrowed a horse, &c., must we loan to gray one who wished a horse; but C. applies it to the poor shoe maker, and by the death of loaner. Of course gratitude would impel us some wealthy kinsman he became one of to return the favor. We are sorry our friend amine it with a more practiced eye than the Jurors, who retired to their room to conour most oppulent citizens. His son, be has not received the Ledger regularly, we fear the cause of Kossuth has so excited his imagination, that in the absence of late news, he may gather up all the old muskets in his neighborhood and leave none for our own milita-ry service.

A guardian frequently speaks to his ward of 21 this way. "I caution you as my own child:" does that make the young man a child? Washington cautioned us as his children -does that make us children? "Methinks" thinks very wrong we think, when he supposes "the venerable sire would look with au approving smile to see us engaged in war and bloodshed for a foreign nation .-Finding all efforts fruitless our friend then jumps to conclusions very quick, he infers from this that we mean so and so. Wonders why the idea never entered Kossuth's head to go to Washington, &c., when we plainly (taking a paper whose Editor's shadow our friend would be glad to be acquainted with as our authority) said the proposition was made to him but he declared it .-We will not occupy any more of our paper to carry on this controversy, fearing we have monopolized too much already for this purpose. We do not wage war against Kossuth because every one is against him, but it is very strange that C. should be the only advocate to be found for him and his cause.

An article on the Free School Sys-

EDITOR'S TABLE

those of our readers, who take pleasure in reading a good choice literary paper to Hon. Dixon Barnes, " subscribe to Arthur's Home Gazette, pub P. T. Hammond, lished weekly in Philadelphia, at \$2,00 Wm. Martin, per year edited by T. S. Arthur,

Will Mr. Arther have the kindn send us number 28 and 29? In conse- H. J. Stevens, Hickory Head..... been unable to conclude "Mr. Havn't-rime, and Don't-be-in-a-hurry."

GEORGIA HOME GAZETTE.—This is a choice literary paper published weekly at ested will please inform us, so that proper Augusta Ga., at \$2.00 per year. Edi- corrections can be made. tors, Messrs. Smyth and Whyte.

To Correspondents.

J. B. COLUMBIA. - We will not publish anonymous communications. This is also applicable to the correspondent at Libertv Hill, True Southerner and Griff Ed-

have been selected in New York, Phila- and also the place. He, two weeks bedelphia, Baltimore and Charleston by fore killed 7 but at different shots." C. one of the firm. If you neglect to go there to make your purchases, and thus lose bargains, you can't attribute any blame to us for we tell you now, that's the place to get theworth of your money.

The store of Mr. Jones Crockett is the first house above the Catawba House .-We are particular in describing the localipresent opportunity to purchase goods at talent and legal learning. a low price. You will find atmost every

If Bellair is an old place, we doubt not but Mr. Sorrell's advertisement in this paper will draw a crowd there to see and buy those Cheap Goods he advertises.

To-Messrs Woodward, Ocr. Rhett, and Wallace, we return our warmest thanks

perance," held on the evening of the 3d and impartial investigation of any cause ust, the following officers were duly in-Kossuth and Hungary is not likewise just stalled, viz :- J. G. lluchat, W. P.; James and based upon patriotism and virtue .- Denton, W. A.; J. H. bl.ir, P. S., W. John-You go on to speak of Pranklin. a single in. son, A. R. S.; S. B. Emmons, T.; S. L. rv; the defence was entrusted to a dividual." Do read our piece, C., and see if Strait, F. S.; R. E. Wylie, C.; D. M. Poer, Jones, H. C. Young, and the Hon. Marquis Lafayette was not the single individ- A. C.; T. L. Stewman, I. S; W. Burus, O. P. Butler.

[For the Ledger.]

The Siamere Twins. A vegetable duplicate of this remarkable lusus natura may be seen on the premheight, when they are linked together by The medium of union is about nine inches in length, and one and a half in diameter in the smallest part. It is the smallest in the middle and enlarges rapidly towards the trees - thus presenting evidence that a branch emenated from each-met in the middle and by a freak of nature united. If any of the amateurs of nature desire an ocular demonstration it can be had. And perhaps some of them can ex-P. R.

Planting Shade Trees.

The Georgetown (S. C.) Republican, in speaking of the improvements going on in that town, save :

"There seem to be a general mania for etting out trees on the side-walks of our streets. For the last month or six weeks there has been a dray and a horse constantly engaged in bringing trees from the wood lands in our immediate vicinity and which are every day set out. Our worthy Town Council, to encourage the spirit so prevalently at work, have offered to bear half the expenses which may ve-

We hope the inhabitants of the many bare and treeless towns and villages throughout the country will imitate the worthy example of the good people of Georgetown. est palace is neither invitiz or homelike. say, "Plant trees-they will grow while try heat of summer, and temper the cold

Acknowledgments

With thanks we acknowle of the following subscriptions to this date: Dr. R. L. Crawford, " Wm. Stevens, quence of not receiving them we have Dr. W. C. Cauthen, Hnnging Rock James Kinier, Pleasant Valley Col. C. B. Jones, Lands Ford. Whenever mistakes occur in receipts, or any omission is made, the subscribers inter-

> The conclusion of the Hon. J. L. Orr's speech will be found on our first page. to which we direct the attention of our rea-

Mr. Editor:-When we see so many of our citizens going west and southwest, because game is scarce, I think the folnonster, Jr. Son of Lancaster, we will lowing will prove that we have enough be glad to hear from you again. Write game here still. Last Tuesday, after baimore legibly and only on one side of the ting a week, Mr. Hial Deas killed at one shot 7 wild goblers, within a quarter of a mile of Pleasant Plain Church, and one Our friends, T. R. & J. R. Magill, are mile west of Capt. M. Horton's. I saw receiving a large stock of Goods, which them in 15 minutes after he killed them,

Court.

The Spring Term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for this District, was brought to a close on the evening of Saturday last. Many of the cases on trial possessed more than usual interest and importance, and the number of clients, witnesses and spectators in attendance during the entire week, was unwe are particular in describing the locali-ty, as we are anxious that our friends in men of the legal profession was also the country would avail themselves of the large, and presented a fierce array of

The case of the State vs. Capt. Jesse sition of the respective parties in this cause, the well known ability and legal tearning of the distinguished advocates, who were retained to assist in the pros-ecution and defence, as well as the importance which is usually attached to such trials all created in the community an eager desire to witness the proceeddings. The examinations of the numerous witnesses and the arguments of coun for sending us various interesting speeches, sel occupied two entire days of the term, and were listened to with unflagging in-At the regular weekly Meeting of terest throughout. It has never been our Lancaster Division, No. 39. Sons of Tem- privilege to witness a more searching whatever, whether in the Court of Sessions or Common Pleas The prosecution was conducted by Solicitor Fair, assisted by Col. J. H. Irby and Maj. B. F. Per The speeches of the counsel on both

des, were characterized by great ability. The opening remarks of Solicitor Fair were direct and forcible, reciting in a succinet manner the prominent facts upon which be rested the prosecution. At the close of the examination of the witnesses, Col. Irby addressed the jury in a speech replete with ises of Martin Crawford Esp, of this District. Two crab trees of the ordinary size the evidence to the crime charged in the inare bound in a wap strikingly resembling dictment. He was followed by Mr. Jones from the ground in touching proximity, Judge Butler. The forensic effort of our power and cogency .- To him succeeded but there is no evidence they are united, Senstor was, in our estimation, most felicitous, both in manner and in matter. It was concise yet perspicuous, fair in its deduction and strong in argument, tree from appeals to the sympathies of the jury, and s addressed with great power to their reason and judgments. He in turn was fol-lower by Mr. Young. Who sustained his high reputation as a jurist, by an able re-statement of the whole ground of defence. The closing speech was made by Maj. B. F. Perry, who assailed with much power the various positions assumed by the counse for the defence, and brought to bear upon the resources of a well cultivated mind and the extensive stores of legal knowledge which he has accumulated during his dis tinguished career at the bar. The harge sider of their verdict Ther was a division and they remained closeted during the whole night succeeding the trial, At the convening af the court, next morning at ten o'clock, the foreman of the Jury handed in a verdict of "Not guilty."

Thus was conducted and concluded one of the most solemn and important trials of homicide that has ever been witnesse in this community. We trust that it has left a salutary and an abiding impresiion upon all attended the proceeddings. Long may it be ere another such solemn scene shall be re-enacted in our courts of justice !- Newberry Sentinel.

PAUL BEHIND THE AGE .- The Rev. Dr. Dewey, in a lecture before a Mercantile Association in New York, is reported by the Tribune, to have delivered himself thus on the rights of women. "Women was not born to lose her own identity in the will of another. I have never felt wil-With trees and shrubbery ling in performing the marriage ceremo-Judiciously and tastefully grouped and arranged, the simplest cottage is a paradise, and without those beautiful and natural adornments, the prondest and costin the present age of light and refinement. In the words of another, then, we would we should not insist on the command of the Apostle." O, no! certainly not!you are sleeping." Their leafy and spreading branches will shield you from the sul-strue: and when he said "Wives obey try heat of summer, and temper the cold your husbands," he was "moved by blasts of winter—the birds will build their Holy Ghost,"—that is true also: blasts of winter—the birds will build their nests in them and "pay their rent in music," your children will sport joyously under their shade, and, most potent argument of all, (with some people) the pecuniary value of your property will be greatly enhanced in the eyes of all persons of taste, and in the planting of a tree or shrub, now and then, in an idle hour, will be sure to "pay" both in pleasure and the incomplete them was not thought to be the angel, that she is now. In those days, she was called the "weaker vessel," and was treated accordingly. The light of the House then went into of the Whole on the state of the whole on the chair, while is man's match in every thing! and whomestead bill—speeches the time. tem will be found in this paper which deserves the attention of the public.

It has always been said that there were palpable defects in the present arrangement, but no one has yet pointed them out, or suggested a comedy. This our correspondent does, which will be seen before his ardent does, which will be seen before his ar-

Mr. David T. Hines, at his Old Prank

This notorious character whom we regret to say hails from South Carolina, whose life of thievish incident, and daring rascality has been written, and read b many in our City, who have no doubt been his victims, was this me ted in the streets and lodged in the jai It appears that Hines after various acts
of characteristic roguery, committed a
forgery which caused his imprisonment some twelve years ago in Louisiana .2 sentence was fourteen years confinement.
2 twelve of which he had served, when he 2 was pardoned by the Governor, but in-stead of leaving his prison a better man and a different man as one would naturally suppose, he came forth himself, D. vid Hines, and took to swindling as naturally as the duck to its accustomed elements. n ent.

Among his first masterly efforts be visited New Orleans, where being adept in making money he was soon possessed of abundant means with which he was enabled to flourish about under variou assumed names, most aristocratic.

Generally selecting the He here called upon a generally selecting the Texas named Word, get-tleman from Texas named Word, who was at the time staying at the Verandah in New Orleans, representing him-self as a gentleman of fortune, a brother of Governor Floyd of Virginia, exhibiting of Governor Floyd of Virginia, exhibiting various deeds, bonds, mortgages on real estate to a large amount, both in Virginia and Alabama, ingratiated himself in his favor, and obtained a loan of six hundred dollars at one time and two hundred more, subsequently, and presenting at the time a draft on the house of Word, Ferguson & Barksdale, of Richmond, Vason & Barksdale, of Richm ing shone us, as also another of his car with his other title, "J. I'. Floyd," whi he had left at the Planter's Hotel with one of the proprietors, with the request to hand the same to a gentle man from Virginia, who was there, (and whom he no doubt intend to swindle) requesting an interview.

Mr. Word a on discovered that the

draft, as well as deeds and other instruments, were all base and adroit forgeries even the very county Seals of the various States were counterfeited with such dexterity as to defy detection. Hines, after leaving New-Orleans, was closely pursued by Mr. Word to the city of St Louis, thence passing through various pla-ces to the town of Erie, where he arrived too late, the fugitive having left. He then pursued him to New York, where, under the cognomen of Col. J. P. Floyd. he was cutting a considerable dash among various distinguished New-Yorkers, ing one day with Mr. John Van Buren, the next with Mr. Henry Western, and in the next with Mr. Henry Western, and in turn reciprocating their hospitalities in va-rious ways. Hines, however, it appears had always the luck to clude his pursuer, whom he had so shamefully awindled but who followed (with a perseverance which deserves credit) on to Richmond, at which place he fully verified the fact

at which place he fully verified the of the various forgeries, &c. &c. The Mr. Word came on to Charleston, and by Hines, however, who had be here several days previous. Mr. W. ing made aware of this fact, was on look out for him, and happening to look out for him, and happening to walking out early this morning he sud ly spied his quondam friend coming a King street, when he walked up and ping him on the shoulder, told him should like to renew his acquaint with him. "Mr. Swindle" stared deviced like and large and like and a like a like and a like a like a like a like and a like a li denied all knowledge of him, but, seizure of his person being atte a pursuit commenced—the fucitive ed into a yard, after running near a mile seized an axe, and threatened all with detruction who approached—none would go near. He then endeavoured to escape leaping several fences, axe in han last concealed himself in the Church Yard of St. Johns Chapel, where he was finally discovered and arrested by Lieut. Syme of the Upper Guard House, who him with the weapon in hand, and co veyed him to the Upper Guard Hor from whence he was this morning or

veyed to jail.

Mr. Word, the gentleman alluded to a bove, who is staying at the Pavilion, has the morning telegraphed to Richmond for the proofs of his transactions in that quarte and with the view of obtaining a and with the view of that State.

Hines brought with him considerage which his Honor the M ising every effort to obtain. - Ch

CONGRESS.

In the U. S. Senate on Tuesday, resentation of petitions, resolution thorizing the Committee of Clams and the select committee on Mexican claims to

select committee on Mexican claims employ clerks were submitted and passe. The bill to increase the salary of injudge of the United States district cost of New-Hampshire was taken up, as after debate, it was ordered to reading. After the conciderion of extive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Penn presented a joint resolution c Penn presented a Joint legislature of Louisiana, asking the permi sion of the general government to enable the Baton Town Conneil to appropriate a portion of the grounds attached to the Sation Roughe barracks for a which was referred to the Ca Military Affairs.

Mr. Fuller, of Maine, also int joint resolutions of the legislature State, praying Congress to regula transportation of passengers on steamers plying on the Atlant Pacific between New-York and San co; which were referred to the

Mr. Marshal, of Kentneky, resolution calling on the Presid original reports and maps of Co